K. *WILLIAM*, or K. *LEWIS*.

Wherein is set forth

The INEVITABLE NECESSITY

THESE

NATIONS

UNDER,

Of Submitting wholly to

One or Other of These KINGS;

And that the

MATTER in CONTROVERSIE

Is not now between

K. *WILLIAM* and K. *JAMES*,

But between

K. *WILLIAM* and K. *LEWIS* of *France*,

For the Government of These Nations.

Written out of *Cheshire* by a Gentleman lately arriv'd there from *Ireland*.

London, Printed for Rit. Chiswell at the *Rose* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. MDCLXXXIX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader may be assured, That the following Pages were Penn'd by one that had sufficient Authority for all the Matters of Fact related therein: And the Author mentions them not with a Design of Aspersing; but, on the contrary, is most heartily sorry they are true; Yet thinks it his Duty to shew his Country their Impending Evils, that by God's Mercy and their Prudence they may timely divert them.

LICENSED,

April 30. 1689. *J. FRASER.*

KING WILLIAM, or KING LEWIS.

Wherein is set forth

The Inevitable Necessity these Nations lie under, of Submitting wholly to One or Other of these Kings; and that the Matter in Controversie is not now between King WILLIAM *and King* JAMES *the Second, but between King* WILLIAM *and King* LEWIS *of* France, *for the Government of these Kingdoms.*

AT the first breaking out of these Motions in our Countries, there was nothing more earnestly enquired after, than the Secret League with *France*, for the Subversion of the Laws, and establish'd Religion of *England*: And there was a misguided Party amongst us, who finding hitherto that no such abominable Conveyance was publickly proved against the late King *James*, that therefore he was never guilty of any such evil Machination; and some were so far misled, as from hence to doubt, whether he were guilty of some other Enormities that were objected against him. But to those it may be sufficient to answer, That the then Prince of *Orange* did not in his Declaration publickly charge King *James* with any such League; and therefore the World cannot object against King *William*, that in this Matter he has falsely aspersed him. There is nothing contained in that Declaration (which I suppose is the Summary of what King *William* has to object publickly against King *James*'s Proceedings) that the most Devoted to King *James*'s Party can possibly deny; it contains nothing but Publick Matter of Fact, transacted before the Face of all the Nati-

ons; save only in the Matter of the Pretended Pr. of *W.* which is a thing so ridiculous and despicable, that the Nation has not thought it fit to be taken notice of, or insisted upon. So that granting the Earl of *Essex*'s and King *Charles* the Second's Death to be unjust Accusations, which have never been otherwise mentioned than as Coffee-house Chat, and in some idle Pamphlets published by Private Persons; and granting even the *French* League to be so too; there remains many and grievous Accusations, certainly true, and sufficient to make us conclude with the incomparable *Grotius*, That *Voluntas Regendi & perdendi Populum consistere nequeunt.* But what if the League with *France* be not yet publickly proved? I hope by this time the Eyes of the Nation are so opened, that now there needs no such Ceremonious Process. King *James* the Second deserted his People, abdicated his Kingdoms, leaving the Throne Vacant, and his Kingdoms in the first State of Nature, without Government or Head; and threw himself into the Arms and Bosom of the *French* King, the most inveterate Enemy to the *English* Nation and Government both in Church and State: To him he applied for Help and Succour in the Distress he had brought on himself, by observing the Measures set him by *France* and *Rome*, for the utter Extirpation of the Protestant Religion in these Kingdoms: And the Ambitious *French* Monarch presently lays hold on this Opportunity, receives him graciously, and promises all Assistance. Great Preparations are immediately ordered at *Brest*, for *Ireland*; and after the *English* King had received his full Instructions from *Lewis* the Fourteenth, and was put under the Tutelage of two or three *French* Generals for managing the War, and *French* Treasurers and Officers for managing the Revenue, together with Monsieur *d'Avaux* for giving Instructions, he embarked for *Ireland*, with a great Stock of Money and Arms.

It was expected, and certainly promised, by several in *England* that stood very well affected to King *James*, tho' not of his Religion, That as soon as he should put his Foot

on *Irish* Ground, he would immediately begin with all Lenity and Mercy to his Proteſtant Subjects, he would wholly caſt himſelf upon them, by turning out *Tyrconnel*, and committing the Sword to a Proteſtant Governour; by admitting Proteſtants, eſpecially of the Church of *England*, into all Imploys, both Civil and Military: For this they knew was the only Meaſures he could reaſonably take, for the regaining the Hearts of his Proteſtant Subjects in *England*, and of obtaining once more his Deſerted Throne. But what difference is there between *Engliſh* and *French* Politicks? Inſtead of theſe Methods, as ſoon as he arrived at *Dublin*, he was Addreſſed by Speeches from ſome *Iriſh* Popiſh Biſhops and Clergy, (particularly by Biſhop *Terrell*, *Tyrconnel*'s Secretary, and Doctor *Moor*) adviſing him to conſider his Papiſt Subjects of that Kingdom for all their Sufferings theſe Thirty laſt Years, and to reſtore them to the Churches and Poſſeſſions which had been ſo unjuſtly uſurped from them. (They ſhould have added, for the horrid Rebellion they had raiſed in Forty one, and for the many thouſands of Barbarous Murders committed by them to maintain the Romiſh Religion.) Monſieur *D'Avaux* alſo at his Publick Audience as Ambaſſadour from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, adviſed him in his Maſter's Name to the ſame Favours towards his Catholicks of that Kingdom. Whereupon immediately the few Proteſtants that remained in Imploys, were commanded to lay them down: Not a Proteſtant was allowed to ſit in Council, or bear Arms; Lord *Granard*, Lord Chief Juſtice *Keating*, Sir *John Davis*, Sir *Thomas Newcomen*, Colonel *Ruſſel*, *&c.* were all laid aſide, and no one permitted to hold any Place, but Papiſts; tho' theſe Gentlemen went as far to ſerve the King, as made ſome ſuſpect them for being of his Religion. But a ſignal Example we have of his Majeſties Gratitude to thoſe that ſerve him, in the late Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who coming with him out of *France*, died at *Dublin*, and was ſo miſerably Poor, as to want Common Neceſſaries; and being dead, was buried at the Charge of a Charitable Prelate there.

But to proceed: The Protestants, who for two Months before King *James* came into *Ireland* had suffered most grievous Violences and Wrongs from the *Irish* Soldiers, being Pillaged and Robbed of all their Cattel and movable Goods, thought that upon his Majesty's Arrival they should find some Protection, or Abatement of their Troubles; but upon several Complaints made by them to the King for Injuries received, he would answer them, That he would do for them what he could; but they never received further Satisfaction or Justice: And particularly, the Lord *Galmoy* had in the North most barbarously cut off a Gentleman's Head, and made the Gentleman's own Son carry it on a Pike in Triumph before his Regiment: Upon Complaint of this to the King, he seemed mightily displeased at the Bloody Inhumanity; yet the Lord *Galmoy*, the very next day after the Complaint, carried the Sword before his Majesty to Mass. When the Protestant Bishop of *Meath*, with a Body of Clergy-men, waited on the King, the Bishop addressed himself to him in this manner: "*May it please your Majesty, "The Clergy of this City of* Dublin, *with several of the Rural "Clergy, that are retired from the Country for Safety, attend "your Majesty, to congratulate your Arrival in this Kingdom; "and do humbly implore your Royal Protection to them, their "Churches, and Religion; desiring that from time to time they "may be admitted to make their just Complaints of those Injuries "they have lately received: His Majesty's Answer was, That "he would protect all Men in their Religions and Properties, and "as for the Wrongs that had lately been suffered by several, "'twas impossible, in these Times of Commotions, but such would "happen; but he should as far as he could prevent and redress "them: However, if I am Invaded in this Kingdom, as I have "been in* England, *I must secure my self as well as I can.* What could the King possibly intend by this last Expression? Can it be otherwise, than that as he found the Protestants of *England* desert him upon the Invasion, and some of them fly over to the Prince's Party, he would prevent the like Trick in *Ireland*, by cutting them all off, or securing them under close Confinement? Now what reason have Subjects

to

to trust a King, that will not trust them? When the Band of Mutual Credit is broken, all Government fails immediately. But that we may see more plainly, that King *James* never designs any more to trust his Protestant Subjects, but to oppress them, and utterly to extirpate their Religion from these Nations, I shall here relate a remarkable Passage that was lately between a Protestant Clergy-man of *Dublin*, and an *Irish* Lord who came thither with King *James* out of *France*.

"The Clergy-man said to the Lord, *That he hoped now the* "*King was come amongst them, he would protect his Protestants,* "*and redress them in those Injuries they had of late groaned un-* "*der; and not only so, but that his Majesty would be more than* "*ordinary kind and favourable to them, advancing them to* "*Places of Trust and Power, and granting them a Share both* "*in Civil and Military Employments; for that this was the most* "*probable Method for gaining on his Protestants of* England, "*by whose means only he must expect, if ever, to be restored in* "*his Throne.* To this the Lord (who is one of the best sense "amongst them, and coming with the King from *France*, "does certainly know all their designed Measures) made "this Return; *That his Majesty was naturally Merciful and* "*Compassionate, and that he would, as far as he could, prevent* "*all Injuries to any of his Subjects: But for doing this with the* "*Design you mention, or for his trusting his Protestants, I as-* "*sure you 'tis far from his Thoughts: Both he and we had ra-* "*ther he should hazard and lose Forty Crowns, than be obliged* "*to his Protestants for the Possession of his Kingdoms. He can* "*never expect to come in by their means, unless tied and fettered* "*with Conditions, which he cannot, nor shall not observe to* "*them. 'Tis by the Force of the Arms of his good Catholicks,* "*and by Assistance from the Glorious Monarch of* France, *that* "*he designs to regain his Dominions: And then he comes in free* "*and boundless, like an Absolute Conqueror, and shall after-* "*wards do what he pleases.*

By

By this we may plainly see, what King *James*, by Direction from King *Lewis*, designs. And if after all this, the Eyes of the Nation are not enlightned, we are all destin'd to Ruine and Misery. But, thanks to God, in a great measure, these Proceedings of King *James* in *Ireland* have had their natural Effect on several good Protestants, that before were pretty well inclined to his Government; but by these most unreasonable Methods which he has taken in *Ireland*, contrary to their expectation, and his own visible Interest, they are clearly taken off, and have abandoned him to be destroyed by the Measures set him by *France*; and are resolved to stick firm to the Protestant Interest, under Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, on whose auspicious Government the Protestant Religion, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all *Europe*, does wholly rely.

For should King *James* succeed in his Designs, we may plainly see what we are to be brought to: And after that, what will follow? We shall be made a Prey to *France*, whose restless Contrivances have been bringing that about these Twenty Years, for which this seems to be the most convenient Opportunity that ever presented. *Holland* must certainly expect to be suddenly destroy'd by that ambitious Monarch; and then I propose it to the Consideration of all thinking Men, whether he will let *England* be quiet, tho' under the Government of his Dearly-beloved Catholick Brother King *James*? No certainly, he knows well enough, that King *James* has neither the Conduct nor Power to defend his Dominions from his Powerful Arms. He has lately supply'd him with Money, Ammunition, and Arms, in great Quantities; and is yet making greater Preparations for him at *Brest*, designing to Land an Army of Forty or Fifty thousand *French* in *England*, or some other of these Kingdoms, on purpose to conquer them. And can we think, that he does all this meerly out of a Principle of Generosity and Honour, for Re-establishing his Brother? All the World knows, the *French* King's Generosity extends no farther than his Interest; and in his most glorious Atchievements, he has his secret

ſecret Deſigns. What then can he more reaſonably intend, than that one day or other *England* may be brought to a ſevere Account for theſe vaſt Expences; and the Non repayment of them, may be a ſufficient Pretence of War, whenever he pleaſes? Moreover, we may plainly ſee, the *French* King uſes King *James* in this Juncture meerly as a Stalking-Horſe, over whoſe Back he deſigns to render himſelf Maſter of theſe Kingdoms. By his Covert he has already got ſtrong Footing in *Ireland*; All there is tranſacted, even at this time, by King *Lewis*: King *James* has only the empty Name; Monſieur *d' Avaux* gives all Inſtructions, and was ſent there by the *French* King ſo to do. The *French* Officers manage the War againſt the poor Remains of ſtrugling *Engliſh* there: Only King *James*'s Name is uſed; but he has nothing to do in the whole Affair. And even in the Treaſury for Diſburſing the Money, 'tis perform'd ſolely by a Treaſurer ſent out of *France*; and King *James* has no more Power in the Matter, than the King of *Bantam*: And ſeveral *Iriſh* Officers are diſplaced, to give way for thoſe *French* Plenipotentiaries. So that already we may reckon his *French* Majeſty ſole Maſter and King of *Ireland*. If therefore theſe Meaſures are taken there, what may we ſuddenly expect in this Place? The ſame *French* Power that has ſeized on that miſerable Kingdom, will ſoon overſpread this, unleſs we unanimouſly unite together under their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for oppoſing this Deluge of Tyranny that threatens us. And in doing this, we may plainly ſee, that we oppoſe not King *James*; his Name is an empty Sound, uſed only as a Cheat upon the People: 'Tis the Great *Lewis*, the Tyrannical *Lewis*, that implacable cruel Enemy to the Reformed Religion, whom we oppoſe. He has of late been ſo puff'd up with theſe nauſeous Flatteries offered him by his Barbarous Clergy, for his glorious Extirpation of Hereſie, that he will venture half his Kingdoms at this Juncture, to render himſelf Maſter of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, that he may practiſe the ſame Cruelties here, for bringing us over to the deteſtable Abominations of *Rome*. And when the Proteſtant Religion is ſuppreſſed in *Holland* and

England, there's an end of it over the Face of *Europe*. In *France* 'tis already vaniſh'd, and the Leſſer States of *Germany* will ſoon be reduced: So that at preſent the univerſal Concern of all the Proteſtant Princes ſeems ingaged in this Juncture. And as we cannot miſtruſt God's good Providence in preſerving our pure Reformed Religion, notwithſtanding all Attempts of Wicked Men; ſo we cannot doubt of an hearty and unanimous Agreement of all Good Men to the only viſible Means for the effecting thereof; which is an intire Adherence to Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in whom, as our late Deliverance, ſo our future Safety ſeems wholly wrapt up. Under their Government, if *Great Britain* will be at unity in it ſelf, *Great Britain* will be ſafe and happy: Happy in a Pure Religion, Juſt Laws and Liberties, and a flouriſhing Trade. *Holland*, our Potent Allie, will be able to ſecure it ſelf, and help us; and in ſo doing, to confirm the Proteſtant Intereſt all over *Europe*. And all other the Injured Princes of *Chriſtendom* will be able to take their juſt Revenges againſt *France*, that aſpiring Monarch, who, to gratifie his Ambition, has baſely abuſed all the Princes of *Europe*. Wherefore their Intereſt ſeems alſo involved in the preſent Affair, and they are obliged to hinder the *French* Tyrant from trampling theſe Nations under foot. I hope I need ſay no more to make us unite. I ſhall add but one word to the ſcrupulous Clergy-men, ſome of whom do yet ſeem to heſitate and make a pauſe. Is it for fear of injuring the Church, that you do thus? (And I ſee no other Reaſon you can poſſibly pretend.) Is it that you fear the Church of *England* ſhould be undermined by ſome other Reformers? "Conſider with your ſelves, whether we ought to ſtand upon "the Intereſt of any one Church or Congregation, when "the Concern of the Univerſal Proteſtant Church is in ha"zard? Can you expect, if King *Lewis* (for I will not "mention King *James*, as being only a pretended Name, as "he himſelf, if he had any Conſideration, may perceive) "Can you expect, I ſay, that either you, your Churches, "or Religion ſhall be preſerved? No certainly, you can"not, except you are blind. What then remains to be done?

done? Let us unanimously joyn in our Prayers to Heaven, in behalf of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, That God would protect and preserve them, and strengthen their Hands to the accomplishing that great Work which they have so happily begun, and hitherto so successfully carried on with the joint consent of both Houses of Parliament, wherein all things have hitherto been carried on, for the Advantage of the Church of *England*, and by God's Blessing and our own Unity will so continue. But if by our own Divisions and Animosities amongst our selves, we give King *Lewis* a signal Opportunity of destroying us, we shall be the most contemptible, as well as the most miserable Nation upon Earth, and our Ruine will come upon us unpitied. How ridiculous will it appear in the Eyes of the present Generation, and how despicable will it sound in the Ears of Posterity, that the *English* Nation, (hitherto reputed for its Wisdom and Constancy) should thus happily begin and carry on their own Deliverance and Security, and in the Middle way resign both to a perpetual Overthrow.

FINIS.